Nuremberg, Germany,
12 January, 1945.

The President,
The White House,
Washington.

My dear Mr. President:

Since writing to you, I have received a letter from the Chief Justice, copy of which is enclosed, which indicates that the plan I have suggested to you is about what he expected; in fact, it is a little better than he expected. I thought you might like this for your information, and I suppose it should be regarded as confidential.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Jackson.
Chambers of
THE CHIEF JUSTICE

January 7, 1936.

Dear Jackson:

I duly received your letter undated, in reply to mine of
November 11th, reporting your disappointment at the long recess
over the holidays taken in the proceedings.

We have not been troubled by too much recess over the
holidays, and I found myself doing some work on both Christmas and
New Year's day in order to keep up. At the moment all of my opinions
are written, but I think there is no one else in the Court in that
fortuitous situation, although Douglas, as usual, is not very much
behind and he has had on the whole rather heavier assignments than
I have given to myself.

We are continuing to develop four-to-four votes in cases
which will, for that reason, have to be reargued. I am announcing
three such today. As a result of this and the reargements of cases
which we heard last term, we are piling up quite a backlog which I
think can be disposed of only by prolonging the term into late June
or perhaps July. The extent will, of course, depend on when you are
able to get back. I am not promising myself that you will be here
much before June, if you are at all.

I appreciate greatly your suggestion of a willingness to
come over at some time for a short period. That, I think, ought to
be avoided on your account, if not ours, and will not be necessary
so long as we have enough cases to keep us busy without those which
have to be reargued. I will keep you informed.

Mrs. Stone and I are giving a dinner to the Court Saturday
night. We are expecting Mrs. Jackson and wish that you would join
us too. We had originally planned the dinner for the 5th of December,
but postponed it because of the death of Mrs. Hughes, of which you no
doubt have heard.

Several friends tell me that you made a powerful speech at
the opening of the trial at Nuremberg. I have seen for and have just
received a copy. I shall be reading it soon.

With all good wishes for the New Year, in which Mrs. Stone
and our colleagues join, I am,

Tours sincerely,

HARLAN F. STONE

HARLAN F. STONE.
Harzburg, Germany, 10 January, 1966.

The President,
The White House, Washington.

My dear Mr. President:

I have seen, as a result of the announcement by the Supreme Court that it is unable to decide four cases until I return, some criticisms of your appointment of me to this task. The criticisms have not been extensive nor serious, and the cases that are involved are not of great importance. At least two of them I am surprised the Court would have taken in the first place. But complaints might grow insistent if the Court continues to split and the cases involved should be more important.

I do not want this situation to become an embarrassment to you in any way. I plan to take care of my duty to the Court but want to submit to you whether there is any way of handling the situation that is preferable to you. This is the situation as it now appears to me:

Delays have been encountered greater than anyone expected. Also, I think the trial will last longer than I had hoped. The Americans and British 'case in chief' are about completed. My best estimate now is that the French will take three weeks and the Russians about the same. That runs the prosecution until close to the end of February. Then the defendants' case begins and its length will depend on how closely the Tribunal holds them to the real issues. But at least, 22 defendants probably will testify for themselves at least one day each and be cross-examined a half day each. This would bring us near to April last. They have asked for many witnesses. Some of these should not be allowed. But you can see that the trial will run on toward May or even June.

It seems important that I stay here until we pass the early part of the defense case. We must try to hold it to the real issues, stimulate facts not in dispute and not allow the case to get off into the complexities of European politics. The prosecution all think that an American can do that better than they can for we are not under suspicion of trying to limit the issues to protect ourselves against some disclosure. They also think that the importance of our case to limit would be maintained if we should not regard it as important enough for the Chief Counsel to argue. A good deal depends on the way the German contentions are first handled. But after two
or three weeks, we should get the questions settled so the procedure will fall into a pattern. Then I could be away a few weeks without injury to the case.

The most important thing from the Supreme Court point of view is that the 1-2 cases do not have to go over the term undecided. The last arguments are scheduled to be held following April 23rd. At that session all 1-2 cases developing during the term can be set down for hearing. I can attend the arguments and conferences and the cases can then be decided. After that I can return here for the closing of the trial and the summation. There may be some time between closing and announcement of the decision or questions may arise about sentences or their execution. Work on these matters largely will fall in vacation time, however, after the final session of the Court.

I think the case has considerable importance not only at home but in our foreign relations, and especially in the eyes of all small nations whose representatives are here following it closely. They feel that their future security will be greatly enhanced if we succeed in establishing penalties for war of aggression. It seems to have met with pretty general approval so far. The disclosures in captured documents and from our few carefully chosen witnesses have impressed observers deeply. Despite some inconvenience to my brethren on the bench, I think the United States must avoid any appearance of abandonment of this case or of wanting interest in it. If someone could now be substituted for me without creating such an impression, I should be glad to do it. But I know it would be regarded by my colleagues here, by the small nations, by the Tribunal and by the correspondents here as desertion of an effort which the United States initiated and has been chiefly responsible for.

If you should think substitution advisable, or if any other plan impresses you as preferable, I know you will not hesitate to let me know. I think the plan I suggest will meet as well as possible the legitimate complaints and, of course, those based on hostile motives toward either you or me never can be satisfied.

Again I want to express appreciation of your cordial support. It means a lot when you are 1,000 miles from home, in the midst of a hostile society, doing a legal job with no precedents and a good many obstacles, and subject to many misunderstandings. I hope only that I may justify the confidence you have placed in me.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT H. JACKSON,